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ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

Including data for:

Louisiana

Balance of State CETA Prime Sponsor

MAY 1981

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ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT
STATE OF LOUISIANA
MAY 1981

THE ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT IS PUBLISHED YEARLY TO
SUPPLY DATA PRIMARILY TO CETA PRIME SPONSORS AND
OTHER PLANNING AGENCIES.

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HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

An estimated 706,783 persons will need some form of employment related assistance during fiscal year 1981. Of these, 453,131 are classified as economically disadvantaged, 212,020 being white and 241,111 being non-white. Approximately 150,013 persons over 14 years of age will be receiving some type of welfare assistance. An estimated 71,224 persons will be employed only part time for economic reasons. About 6,666 Vietnam era veterans will be unemployed and in need of assistance during this time.

Louisiana's total population increased by 11.8 percent from 1960 to 1970. The preliminary population report based on the 1980 census report showed Louisiana's population to be 4,199,542, an increase of 15.3 percent since 1970.

The new census figures have slightly revised the previous population aspect of Louisiana. Only seven of the sixty-four parishes have shown a population decrease since 1970. Of these, the loss in six parishes was less than 8.5 percent and the largest loss was 12.8 percent. However, population growth in the areas of concentrated industrial activity has been marked and dramatic. St. Tammany Parish shows an impressive 72.8 percent increase, the largest of all the parishes. Improved access to New Orleans has brought about in this once quiet and rural parish an awakening of activity, especially in those areas of the parish which are near the expressways and causeways.

Louisiana's legislature has been expanding vocational-technical training schools throughout the state. Teaching skills needed for available jobs should eliminate much of the mismatching between individual potential and job opportunities.

STATE DESCRIPTION -- LOUISIANA

The state of Louisiana is composed of 64 parishes. It ranks thirty-first in land area (48,523 square miles) and nineteenth in population (4,199,542) among the 50 states. It is located in the extreme south central part of the United States, bounded on the west by Texas, on the north by Arkansas, on the east and northeast by Mississippi and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico.

Louisiana blends a wealth of historic charm, rich natural resources and giant modern industries. Fertile soil, adequate rainfall, temperate climate, an ample and adaptable labor force, navigable waterways and excellent highway systems are factors basic to the state's wealth.

The northern part of the state is higher, with rolling hills and valleys. The central portion is characterized by flat delta land suitable for agriculture. The southern section has many coastal marshes, bayous and generally low and flat terrain. This variety of land types encourages an equally wide variety of **both** agricultural and industrial pursuits. The proximity of the state to the Gulf of Mexico and its strategic location at the mouth of the Mississippi River provide the necessary inlet and outlet for worldwide commerce involving both raw materials and finished products.

LOUISIANA BACKGROUND AND ASSUMPTIONS

Because of several unique circumstances and conditions, Louisiana has shown itself to be able to weather the economic fluctuations of these unstable times better than some of the other states.

A high percentage of personal income in Louisiana comes from production of non-durable goods, products which are consistently used up and in constant demand, whatever the state of the general economy. Though wages paid in durable goods manufacture are generally higher, these industries are more vulnerable to economic fluctuation. Louisiana's economy proceeds in a relatively stable way.

Louisiana is first in the country in chemical plant expansions, having overtaken Texas, which has run out of room for new industries on the Houston Ship Channel. There are many petrochemical installations in other areas of the state, but along the Mississippi River from St. Francisville south to New Orleans is the heart of the state's chemical process industry. A factor which may provide a considerable boost to this entire industry is the completion of the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port (LOOP), situated in the Gulf of Mexico off the Louisiana coast. LOOP is the only installation of its kind in the United States. It is intended to accommodate and facilitate the "lightering" or offloading of the giant supertankers now transporting oil around the world. These ships cannot be accommodated in conventional ports and usually must be unloaded offshore into smaller tankers for conveyance to the ports.

LOOP will allow the unloaded oil to be conveyed through a buried pipeline directly to a storage facility on shore, from whence it will be distributed. Thus LOOP will save much in energy and fuel needed for this process and will lessen oil tanker traffic in ports and rivers and the probability of accidents and oil spills. It is estimated that about 190 jobs will be created to maintain this facility. LOOP's full capacity is reported to be about 1.4 million barrels a day, which is expected to account for nearly a quarter of all imported oil in the country.

The port of New Orleans has become the leading port in the United States, and the Port of Greater Baton Rouge may still be the fourth port in the nation. Through these port facilities move many Louisiana products—lumber, building materials, wood products sugar, rice, cotton, wood pulp, paper, stone clay and glass products, machinery, chemicals, food products and fabricated metal products.

Louisiana has never had "heavy" industries such as iron and steel production, aircraft, motor vehicle or heavy machinery manufacture, or other large scale industries which are usually regarded as first indicators for economic trends.

At present two nuclear powered electricity generating plants are under construction in the state.

Louisiana also has an important production of natural gas, sulphur and salt. Three of the world's largest salt mines are located in Winn, Iberia, and St. Martin parishes. Sulphur is mined principally in Jefferson and Plaquemines parishes.

Although agriculture in the state has given way to industrialization, it is still significant in the economy. Soy beans remain in demand to meet nutritional needs in many parts of the world. Sugar, cotton and rice are also important products of Louisiana agriculture. The seafood industry in Louisiana is also important.

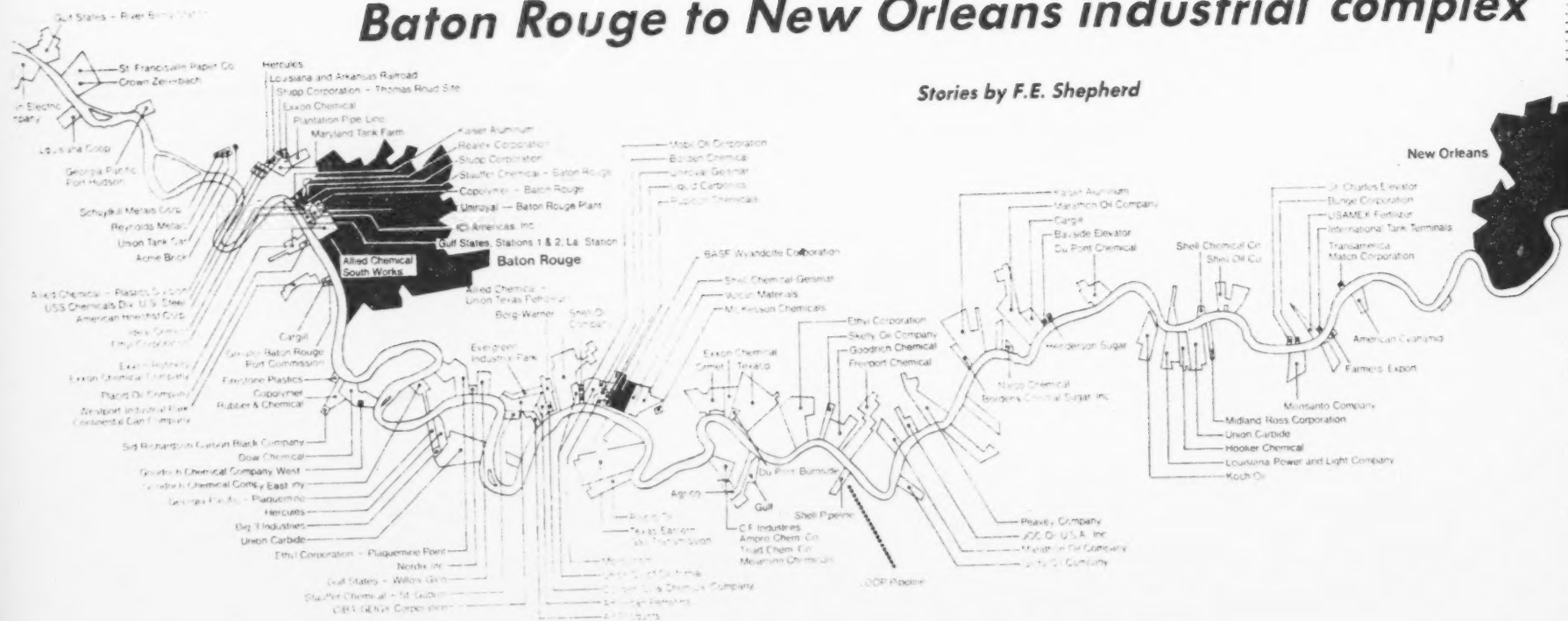
The civilian labor force in Louisiana rose from an average of 1,679,000 in 1979 to 1,723,000 in 1980, an increase of 44,000. The unemployment rate remained the same at 6.7 percent, while the nationwide unemployment rate increased dramatically from 5.8 percent to 7.2 percent.

The average non-agricultural wage and salary employment rose by 53,700 persons, from 1,517,400 in 1979 to 1,571,100 in 1980. This represents a 3.5 percent increase, which is quite moderate. Employment in manufacturing industries showed a modest .7 percent decrease, while non-manufacturing industries experienced a marked increase of 4.2 percent over the 1979 level.

Average weekly wages in manufacturing industries continued to rise during 1980 from \$307.10 in January to \$343.83 in December.

Baton Rouge to New Orleans industrial complex

Stories by F.E. Shepherd



TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
(Millions of Dollars)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>LOUISIANA</u>	<u>PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR</u>	<u>UNITED STATES</u>	<u>PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR</u>
1963	\$6,274	----	\$459,075	----
1964	6,739	7.4	491,341	7.1
1965	7,362	9.2	532,022	7.6
1966	8,198	11.4	579,158	8.9
1967	8,957	9.3	620,020	7.1
1968	9,764	9.0	677,786	9.3
1969	10,275	5.2	738,233	8.9
1970	11,034	7.4	793,485	7.5
1971	11,914	8.0	851,952	7.4
1972	13,040	9.5	935,463	9.8
1973	14,515	11.3	1,045,303	11.7
1974	16,451	13.3	1,147,257	9.6
1975	18,297	11.2	1,248,631	8.8
1976	20,922	14.3	1,374,189	10.1
1977	23,516	12.4	1,522,104	10.8
1978	26,804	14.0	1,712,066	12.5
1979	30,508	13.8	1,927,005	12.6

The percentage growth in total personal income in Louisiana has grown at a faster rate than that of the nation for all but five years of the sixteen years shown. There was a period of slower growth in the state from 1968 through 1970 and in 1972 and 1973.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME - LOUISIANA AND UNITED STATES

YEAR	INCOME LOUISIANA DOLLARS	PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	AS PERCENT OF UNITED STATES INCOME	INCOME UNITED STATES DOLLARS	PERCENT CHG- FROM PRIOR Yr.
1965	\$2,106	----	76.6	\$2,750	----
1966	2,309	9.6	77.9	2,963	7.8
1967	2,301	8.3	79.6	3,142	6.0
1968	2,710	8.4	79.7	3,401	8.2
1969	2,839	4.8	77.4	3,667	7.8
1970	3,023	6.5	77.7	3,893	6.2
1971	3,227	6.8	78.1	4,132	6.1
1972	3,493	8.2	77.7	4,493	8.7
1973	3,875	10.9	77.8	4,981	10.9
1974	4,373	12.9	80.6	5,428	9.0
1975	4,808	10.0	82.0	5,861	8.0
1976	5,399	12.3	84.4	6,401	9.2
1977	5,984	10.8	84.9	7,038	10.0
1978	6,739	12.6	85.9	7,840	11.4
1979	7,594	12.7	86.7	8,757	11.7

Louisiana's per capita personal income has generally increased at a more rapid rate than that of the nation except for the years 1969 and 1972; however, it seems to have reached a peak and the percent of change is declining. As a percent of the national per capita personal income, Louisiana's income had been slightly lower from 1969 through 1973, after which the percentages have been consistently increasing.

Population Changes in Louisiana

During the decade of the 70's Louisiana has shown marked and significant population growth and changes. Tables on pages 13 through 14 present preliminary 1980 census population totals by parishes and by major labor market areas. These totals have been broken down by race and sex.

The state map on page 12 indicates the parishes which have shown an increase in population between 1970 and 1980. The most marked population increases are shown in parishes containing or bordering on several of the growing metropolitan areas. This is a polarizing effect, with population clustering around the areas of high labor need and activity and high wages. Of the nine parishes which form Louisiana's border with Mississippi, only four show very slight population decreases since 1970. These, with an adjoining parish, West Carroll, which also showed a slight decrease, are largely rich delta and rural areas. The population loss in Tensas Parish, the largest loss among these parishes, was only 12.8 percent. The loss in any other parishes was less than 10 percent. This would indicate that the population shift may be stabilizing.

While still the state's largest and most populous city, New Orleans has shown a slight decline in population. Limited and congested residential areas in the city has resulted in an overflow of residents into bordering Jefferson, St. Bernard and St. Tammany Parishes. Two causeways across Lake Pontchartrain connect New Orleans with St. Tammany Parish, and a recently completed express highway around the end of the lake makes easy access to

Tangipahoa Parish. Since 1970, St. Tammany Parish has increased in population by a striking 72.8 percent, the largest gain in the state. Jefferson Parish, especially the areas adjacent to New Orleans, has room to expand and has done so by 34 percent. St. Bernard Parish is somewhat limited in available growing area, but has a relatively high concentration of industry and has grown by 24.5 percent since 1970.

Baton Rouge is a growing city, rapidly expanding into the less populated parts of East Baton Rouge Parish and drawing residents into adjacent parishes. East Baton Rouge Parish has shown a growth in the past decade of 29.2 percent, Ascension Parish grew by 38.9 percent, West Feliciana Parish by 19.2 percent, the second largest parish increase in the state. It would be reasonable to expect that East Feliciana and Iberville Parishes will continue to experience increases also.

Between Baton Rouge and New Orleans along both banks of the Mississippi River is an almost continuous complex of petrochemical and related industries drawing population to the parishes of St. Charles, St. James and St. John.

Lafayette is a growing city with much potential for growth and importance. The population of Lafayette Parish has increased by 35.5 percent in the last decade. Because of its proximity to the Gulf of Mexico and excellent highway connections to surrounding areas, Lafayette has become headquarters for many offshore drilling operations and is becoming increasingly involved in the petroleum industry and related industries.

The city of Lake Charles, in Calcasieu Parish, also has direct access to the Gulf of Mexico and is a hub of petrochemical industries. Population growth in this area has not been as marked. This may be due to the situation

of Lake Charles between the bustling Lafayette and the large centers of petrochemical industry across the border in southern Texas. Still, Lake Charles is a growing city with much industrial activity.

In the northwest corner of the state are Caddo and Bossier Parishes, sharing the adjoining cities of Shreveport and Bossier City. Although Shreveport is the third largest city in the state, Caddo Parish as a whole has shown a growth since 1970 of 9.6 percent, while Bossier Parish has been increasing at a healthy 25.4 percent.

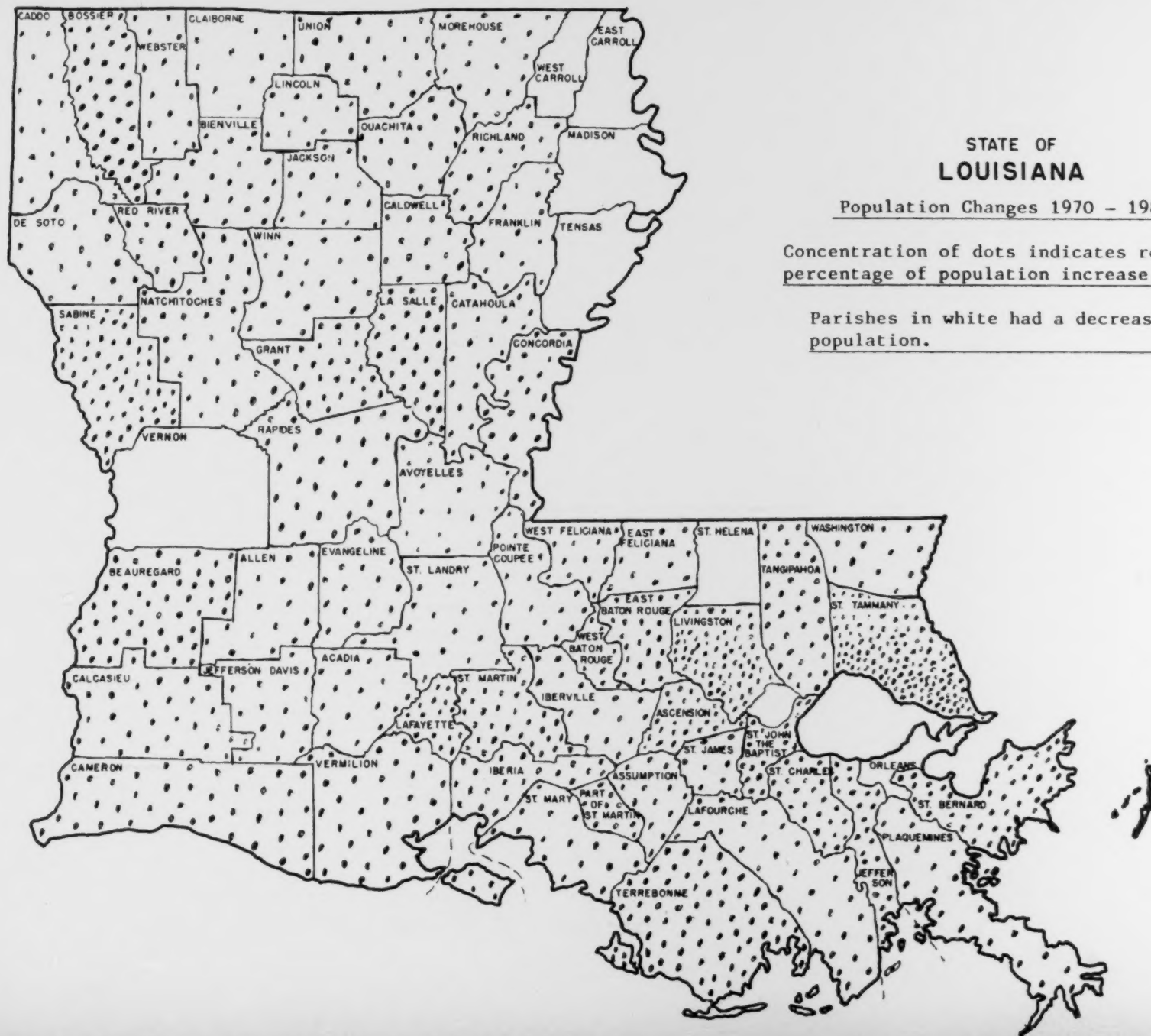
Vernon Parish, centrally located on the western border of the state, has shown a slight population loss of 1.4 percent. The establishment of Fort Polk as a permanent military installation has not attracted much population, as the rest of the parish is largely rural.

Though the trend of population change in Louisiana is evident as the state has changed in many areas to a more industrial economy, this trend may be stabilizing.

Parishes with an estimated population in excess of 100,000 for 1980, with their largest cities indicated, are listed below:

Orleans Parish	(New Orleans)	557,761
Jefferson Parish	(Metairie)	452,277
East Baton Rouge Parish	(Baton Rouge)	368,486
Caddo Parish	(Shreveport)	252,299
Calcasieu Parish	(Lake Charles)	167,334
Lafayette Parish	(Lafayette)	148,654
Ouachita Parish	(Monroe)	137,516
Rapides Parish	(Alexandria)	134,558
St. Tammany Parish	(Slidell)	109,868

The preliminary 1980 census report showed the population of the state of Louisiana to be 4,199,542, an increase of 15.3 percent since 1970.



STATE OF LOUISIANA

Population Changes 1970 - 1980

Concentration of dots indicates relative
percentage of population increase.

Parishes in white had a decrease in
population.

1980 LOUISIANA POPULATION ESTIMATES

<u>PARISH</u>	<u>1980 TOTAL POPULATION</u>	<u>WHITE MALE POPUL.</u>	<u>WHITE FEMALE POPUL.</u>	<u>MINORITY MALE POPUL.</u>	<u>MINORITY FEMALE POPUL.</u>
ACADIA	56,572	22,007	23,251	5,318	5,996
ALLEN	21,369	7,971	8,099	2,499	2,800
ASCENSION	51,514	18,803	18,751	6,645	7,315
ASSUMPTION	22,069	6,930	6,885	3,950	4,304
AVOUELLES	41,442	14,628	15,334	5,471	6,009
BEAUREGARD	29,647	12,006	12,037	2,847	2,757
BIENVILLE	16,379	4,192	4,489	3,703	3,995
BOSSIER	80,906	31,635	32,928	7,766	8,577
CADDO	252,299	75,436	83,765	42,892	50,206
CALCASIEU	167,334	64,256	66,599	17,403	19,076
CALDWELL	10,728	4,045	4,152	1,255	1,276
CAMERON	9,254	4,311	4,304	343	296
CATAHOULA	12,232	4,256	4,404	1,652	1,920
CLAIBORNE	17,133	4,044	4,506	4,060	4,523
CONCORDIA	22,881	6,886	7,071	4,143	4,781
DESOTO	25,689	5,651	6,320	6,501	7,217
EAST BATON ROUGE	368,486	128,234	133,391	50,481	56,380
EAST CARROLL	11,799	2,443	2,371	3,245	3,740
EAST FELICIANA	18,813	4,310	4,363	5,022	5,118
EVANGELINE	33,380	11,982	12,318	4,307	4,773
FRANKLIN	24,106	7,546	7,930	4,145	4,485
GRANT	16,746	6,331	6,597	1,758	2,060
IBERIA	63,767	22,509	23,403	8,417	9,438
IBERVILLE	31,978	8,283	8,474	7,194	8,027
JACKSON	17,413	5,764	6,060	2,629	2,960
JEFFERSON	452,277	193,575	200,811	28,041	29,850
JEFFERSON DAVIS	32,089	12,388	13,123	3,143	3,435
LAFAYETTE	148,654	56,637	59,313	15,609	17,095
LAFOURCHE	82,443	36,276	36,686	4,533	4,948
LASALLE	16,753	7,288	7,555	871	1,039
LINCOLN	39,713	12,113	11,596	7,426	8,578
LIVINGSTON	58,106	25,741	25,799	2,615	3,951
MADISON	14,695	2,822	2,894	4,143	4,836
MOREHOUSE	34,731	9,656	10,314	6,842	7,919
NATCHITOCHES	39,243	12,048	12,440	6,907	7,848
ORLEANS	557,761	142,228	161,752	117,131	136,650
OUACHITA	137,516	48,406	51,293	17,464	20,353
PLAQUEMINES	26,035	10,049	9,425	3,255	3,306
POINTE COUPEE	24,092	5,903	6,047	5,879	6,263
RAPIDES	134,558	46,827	49,785	17,896	20,050
RED RIVER	10,341	2,874	3,103	2,018	2,346
RICHLAND	22,096	6,429	6,651	4,177	4,839
SABINE	25,229	9,965	10,270	2,372	2,622
ST. BERNARD	63,700	29,684	30,513	1,719	1,784
ST. CHARLES	37,430	13,962	13,587	4,790	5,091
ST. HELENA	9,894	2,107	2,266	2,662	2,859
ST. JAMES	21,463	5,602	5,709	4,872	5,280
ST. JOHN	31,932	8,460	8,623	7,250	7,599
ST. LANDRY	84,199	23,995	25,345	16,672	18,187
ST. MARTIN	40,072	12,784	13,263	6,771	7,254
ST. MARY	64,521	22,969	23,099	8,904	9,549
ST. TAMMANY	109,868	44,059	44,934	9,997	10,878
TANGIPAHOA	80,138	27,087	27,808	12,020	13,223
TENSAS	8,482	1,654	1,789	2,349	2,690
TERREBONNE	94,733	38,650	38,936	8,432	8,715
UNION	20,879	6,703	7,202	3,382	3,592
VERMILION	48,412	20,381	21,448	3,147	3,436
VERNON	53,058	33,055	13,902	4,616	1,485
WASHINGTON	44,433	13,746	16,335	7,493	6,859
WEBSTER	43,499	14,616	15,181	6,351	7,351
WEST BATON ROUGE	18,981	5,296	5,505	3,815	4,365
WEST CARROLL	12,778	5,062	5,276	1,135	1,305
WEST FELICIANA	13,563	3,255	1,180	6,673	2,455
WINN	17,239	5,844	6,137	2,517	2,741

1980 LOUISIANA POPULATION ESTIMATES - CONTINUED

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS	1980 TOTAL POPULATION	WHITE MALE POPUL.	WHITE FEMALE POPUL.	MINORITY MALE POPUL.	MINORITY FEMALE POPUL.
ALEXANDRIA LABOR MARKET (AVOUELLES, GRANT, & RAPIDES PARISHES)	192,746	67,786	71,716	25,125	28,119
BATON ROUGE SMSA (ASCENSION, EAST BATON ROUGE, LIVING- STON, & WEST BATON ROUGE PARISHES)	497,087	178,074	183,446	63,556	72,011
LAFAYETTE SMSA (LAFAYETTE PARISH)	148,654	56,637	59,313	15,609	17,095
LAKE CHARLES SMSA (CALCASIEU PARISH)	167,334	64,256	66,599	17,403	19,076
MONROE SMSA (OUACHITA PARISH)	137,516	48,406	51,293	17,464	20,353
NEW ORLEANS SMSA (JEFFERSON, ORLEANS, ST. BERNARD & ST. TAMMANY PARISHES)	1,183,606	409,546	438,010	156,888	179,162
SHREVEPORT SMSA (BOSSIER, CADDO, & WEBSTER PARISHES)	376,704	121,687	131,874	57,009	66,134
STATE OF LOUISIANA	4,199,542	1,464,655	1,514,697	579,535	640,655

* TOTAL POPULATION FIGURES ARE FROM PRELIMINARY 1980 CENSUS REPORT. BREAKOUTS BY SEX AND RACE ARE BASED ON 1970 CENSUS RATIOS.

POPULATION CHANGE 1970 to 1980

PARISH	1970* Population	1980* Population	Percent Change 1970-1980
ACADIA	52,109	56,572	+8.6
ALLEN	20,794	21,369	+2.8
ASCENSION	37,086	51,514	+38.9
ASSUMPTION	19,654	22,069	+12.3
AVOUELLES	37,751	41,442	+9.8
BEAUREGARD	22,888	29,647	+29.5
BIENVILLE	16,024	16,379	+2.2
BOSSIER	64,519	80,906	+25.4
CADDO	230,184	252,299	+9.6
CALCASIEU	145,415	167,334	+15.1
CALDWELL	9,354	10,728	+14.7
CAMERON	8,194	9,254	+12.9
CATAHOULA	11,769	12,232	+3.9
CLAIBORNE	17,024	17,133	+0.6
CONCORDIA	22,578	22,881	+1.3
DESOTO	22,764	25,689	+12.8
EAST BATON ROUGE	285,167	368,486	+29.2
EAST CARROLL	12,884	11,799	-8.4
EAST FELICIANA	17,657	18,813	+6.5
EVANGELINE	31,932	33,380	+4.5
FRANKLIN	23,946	24,106	+0.7
GRANT	13,671	16,746	+22.5
IBERIA	57,387	63,767	+11.1
IBERVILLE	30,746	31,978	+4.0
JACKSON	15,963	17,413	+9.1
JEFFERSON	337,568	452,277	+34.0
JEFFERSON DAVIS	29,554	32,089	+8.6
LAFAYETTE	109,716	148,654	+35.5
LAFOURCHE	68,941	82,443	+19.6
LASALLE	13,295	16,753	+26.0
LINCOLN	33,800	39,713	+17.5
LIVINGSTON	38,511	58,106	+59.1
MADISON	15,065	14,895	-2.5
MOREHOUSE	32,483	34,731	+7.0
NATCHITOCHES	35,219	39,243	+11.4
ORLEANS	593,471	557,761	-6.0
OUACHITA	115,387	137,516	+19.2
PLAQUEMINES	25,225	26,035	+3.2
POINTE COUPEE	22,002	24,092	+9.5
RAPIDES	116,078	134,558	+15.0
RED RIVER	9,226	10,341	+12.1
RICHLAND	21,774	22,096	+1.5
SABINE	18,638	25,229	+35.7
ST. BERNARD	51,185	63,700	+24.5
ST. CHARLES	28,550	37,430	+26.7
ST. HELENA	9,937	9,884	-.4
ST. JAMES	19,733	21,463	+8.8
ST. JOHN	23,813	31,932	+34.1
ST. LANDRY	80,364	84,199	+4.8
ST. MARTIN	32,453	40,072	+23.5
ST. MARY	80,752	84,521	+4.2
ST. TAMMANY	63,595	109,888	+72.8
TANGIPAHOA	65,875	80,138	+21.7
TENSAS	9,732	8,482	-12.8
TERREBONE	76,049	94,733	+24.6
UNION	18,447	20,879	+13.2
VERMILION	43,071	48,412	+12.4
VERNON	53,794	53,058	-1.4
WASHINGTON	41,887	44,433	+5.8
WEBSTER	38,938	43,499	+8.9
WEST BATON ROUGE	16,884	18,981	+12.8
WEST CARROLL	13,028	12,778	-1.9
WEST FELICIANA	11,376	13,563	+19.2
WINN	16,389	17,239	+5.3
TOTAL	3,841,306	4,199,542	+15.3

* U. S. Bureau of the census

Area: STATE OF LOUISIANA

1982 Projected Population by Age, Race, and Sex

<u>Age</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Non-White</u>		<u>Total</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	<u>Total</u>
0-4	121,997	113,657	77,240	75,952	235,654	153,192	388,846
5-9	110,907	99,815	70,340	70,844	210,722	141,184	351,906
10-14	127,818	114,534	68,150	70,452	242,352	138,602	380,954
15-19	140,932	137,919	72,946	76,415	278,851	149,361	428,212
20-24	124,033	149,883	65,808	67,771	273,916	133,579	407,495
25-29	130,337	138,979	59,784	59,844	269,316	119,628	388,944
30-34	116,499	119,204	38,939	48,653	235,703	87,592	323,295
35-39	93,025	92,718	28,863	36,700	185,743	65,563	251,306
40-44	78,342	77,158	23,175	31,840	155,500	55,015	210,515
45-49	71,636	74,531	20,952	29,502	146,167	50,454	196,621
50-54	75,639	79,263	20,409	29,378	154,902	49,787	204,689
55-59	70,109	76,049	18,327	25,690	146,158	44,017	190,175
60-64	59,048	65,535	16,302	22,393	124,583	38,695	163,278
65-69	47,007	57,097	16,302	22,249	104,104	38,551	142,655
70-74	33,757	48,355	12,146	14,580	82,112	26,726	108,838
75+	36,504	72,102	16,959	23,761	108,606	40,720	149,326
TOTAL	1,437,590	1,516,799	626,642	706,024	2,954,389	1,332,666	4,287,055

Employment and Training Administration Projections prepared by Berkely Laboratories.

State of Louisiana
Civilian Labor Force, Total Employment
Total Unemployed and Unemployment Rates by Month
and Annual Average for years 1978, 1979 and 1980 and
State Unemployment Rate Compared to United States Rate

		Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	** U. S. Unemployment Rate
1980:	January	1,669,200	1,551,800	117,400	7.0	6.2
	February	1,685,000	1,571,200	113,800	6.8	6.0
	March	1,689,500	1,583,200	106,300	6.3	6.2
	April	1,691,700	1,585,900	105,800	6.3	7.0
	May	1,707,600	1,596,300	111,300	6.5	7.8
	June	1,729,900	1,607,100	122,800	7.1	7.7
	July	1,736,400	1,618,000	118,400	6.8	7.8
	August	1,734,300	1,623,300	111,000	6.4	7.6
	September	1,758,900	1,642,700	116,200	6.6	7.5
	October	1,771,000	1,652,200	118,800	6.7	7.6
	November	1,755,200	1,635,300	119,900	6.8	7.5
	December	1,747,100	1,628,800	118,300	6.8	7.4
	*Average	1,723,000	1,608,000	115,000	6.7	7.2
1979:	January	1,621,800	1,495,500	117,300	7.3	5.8
	February	1,630,700	1,515,700	115,000	7.1	5.7
	March	1,642,300	1,532,200	110,100	6.7	5.7
	April	1,652,100	1,543,100	109,000	6.6	5.8
	May	1,680,800	1,569,400	111,400	6.6	5.8
	June	1,709,800	1,579,900	129,900	7.6	5.7
	July	1,689,300	1,568,400	120,900	7.2	5.7
	August	1,686,300	1,574,600	111,700	6.6	5.9
	September	1,704,100	1,596,100	108,000	6.3	5.8
	October	1,733,600	1,627,800	105,800	6.1	5.9
	November	1,708,700	1,606,600	102,100	6.0	5.8
	December	1,697,300	1,594,600	102,700	6.1	5.9
	*Average:	1,697,000	1,576,000	112,000	6.7	5.8
1978:	January	1,515,800	1,407,200	108,600	7.2	7.0
	February	1,539,600	1,429,000	110,600	7.2	6.9
	March	1,570,000	1,460,100	109,900	7.0	6.6
	April	1,600,200	1,489,100	111,100	6.9	5.8
	May	1,633,900	1,518,100	115,800	7.1	5.5
	June	1,655,100	1,522,700	132,400	8.0	6.2
	July	1,648,700	1,528,700	120,000	7.3	6.3
	August	1,655,500	1,541,400	114,100	6.9	5.8
	September	1,678,000	1,566,600	111,400	6.6	5.7
	October	1,668,900	1,560,800	108,100	6.5	5.4
	November	1,653,200	1,548,200	105,000	6.4	5.5
	December	1,657,000	1,548,100	108,900	6.6	5.6
	*Average	1,623,000	1,510,000	113,000	7.0	6.0

*Average unemployment rates were figured using unrounded labor force data.
They may not agree with rates arrived at from rounded figures.

**Adjusted figures.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY 1976 THROUGH 1980

LOUISIANA ANNUAL AVERAGES (IN THOUSANDS)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS	1,314.4	1,364.6	1,463.5	1,517.4	1,571.1
MANUFACTURING	195.4	203.3	209.5	213.6	212.2
DURABLE GOODS	89.0	93.5	98.0	102.7	101.5
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	16.4	17.2	17.1	16.9	14.9
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	.8
STONE CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	8.5	8.9	9.5	9.1	8.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	6.6	6.9	7.5	7.5	7.5
FABRICATED METAL INDUSTRIES	14.6	14.8	15.9	16.9	16.9
MACHINERY (INC. ELECTRICAL)	8.5	8.9	9.8	11.0	12.2
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	9.0	10.8	11.2	11.9	10.2
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	21.5	22.1	23.2	25.7	28.1
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	106.4	109.8	111.5	110.9	110.7
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	29.0	28.7	28.3	27.3	26.5
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILES	13.4	11.3*	11.3	11.1	11.4
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	14.8	15.0	14.6	13.3	13.1
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	8.4	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.1
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	28.9	31.0	31.8	32.6	33.5
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	10.5	10.5	11.7	12.6	13.0
OTHER NON-DURABLE GOODS	1.4	4.6*	5.0	4.9	4.1
NON-MANUFACTURING	1,119.0	1,161.3	1,254.0	1,303.8	1,358.9
MINING	62.5	68.0	73.7	78.5	87.3
OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	58.3	64.0	70.1	74.8	83.3
NON-METAL MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.7	4.0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	110.7	111.1	124.4	131.8	140.6
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES	102.0	103.6	113.3	119.1	124.3
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	7.8	7.4	7.5	8.1	8.6
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	59.4	61.1	68.7	72.5	75.7
COMM. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	34.8	35.1	37.1	38.5	40.0
TRADE	305.5	324.6	345.4	354.2	355.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	83.7	88.2	95.4	100.4	101.6
RETAIL TRADE	221.8	236.4	250.0	253.8	254.3
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	53.6	56.0	58.2	57.5	58.1
FOOD STORES	37.9	40.3	42.2	43.7	45.5
AUTO DEALERS (INC. SER. STA.)	32.4	33.3	34.4	33.1	31.6
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	54.6	61.4	67.3	70.4	71.6
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	43.3	45.4	47.9	49.1	47.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	62.6	66.1	70.7	73.3	74.7
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	222.7	230.5	246.2	257.2	270.0
HOTELS & LODGING PLACES	15.3	15.8	17.3	18.4	20.5
OTHER SERVICES	207.4	214.7	228.9	238.8	249.5
GOVERNMENT	253.0	257.4	280.3	289.1	306.1
FEDERAL	32.5	33.0	34.3	33.6	35.9
STATE	77.4	77.7	84.3	90.7	97.6
LOCAL	143.1	146.7	161.7	165.4	172.6

Estimates for 1979 and 1980 were adjusted to first quarter 1980 benchmark, rounded, to the nearest hundred.

*Previously, SIC codes 22 and 23 (Textiles and Apparel) were combined. But, as of 1977, SIC code 23 (Apparel and Other Finished Products) was listed separately, and SIC 22 (Textile Mill Products) was included in Other Non-durable Goods.

LOUISIANA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS BY INDUSTRY

Except for a marked increase in 1978, the total non-agricultural employment has increased at a decreasing rate since 1975, from 5.2 percent to 3.5 percent. In 1978 the rate of increase was 7.2 percent.

Employment in all Manufacturing industries in 1980 showed a very slight decrease for the first time since a marked loss occurred in 1975. The decrease in 1980 was reflected in both Durable and Non-durable goods manufacture, though the losses were small, 1,200 and 200 respectively.

All of the manufacturing industries except in four categories showed losses in employment in 1980. Except for a loss of 2,000 in Lumber and Wood Products, decreases in the other industries were less than 1,000 persons. A gain in employment was seen in Machinery and in Transportation Equipment manufacturing, Textile and Apparel manufacturing and in Chemical and Petroleum and Coal Products manufacture. All of these gains were very moderate, 2,400 people or less.

The total of non-manufacturing industries showed a moderate gain of 55,100 workers, or 4.2 percent. This gain was mainly found in the marked increase in Mining industries. This is to be expected as a result of greatly increased oil and gas exploration, which has employed many more workers since 1977.

Construction industries, usually a leader in non-manufacturing industries experienced a moderate gain of 6.7 percent in employment. Only two non-manufacturing industries, Auto Dealers and Service Stations and Miscellaneous Retail Trade industries had slight losses of 1,500 and 1,600 workers respectively during 1980.

Although industry in Louisiana is holding stable overall, due to the prosperity of a few industries, inflation has taken its toll and has had its effect. The high prices of food in markets, gasoline at the pumps, and commodities in stores have begun to show in changes in Louisiana's economy.

LA State of Louisiana
1980

INDUSTRIAL BREAKOUT OF EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUPS

		WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			SPANISH AMERICAN		
		Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	1,608,000	1,206,579	808,953	397,626	397,883	229,590	168,293	3,538	2,444	1,094	30,713	20,229	10,484
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	66,602	41,733	38,830	2,903	24,651	22,362	2,289	218	200	18	639	611	19
Mining	64,678	60,957	56,384	4,573	3,583	3,398	185	138	138	0	1,014	894	120
Construction	134,097	103,161	97,236	5,925	30,645	29,938	707	291	277	14	2,017	1,885	132
Manufacturing	255,474	191,792	160,658	31,134	63,209	52,438	10,771	473	335	138	5,247	4,200	1,047
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	132,920	103,836	83,160	20,676	28,672	25,760	2,912	412	404	8	2,891	2,328	563
Retail Trade	341,064	275,243	167,049	108,194	65,082	42,245	22,837	739	438	301	7,567	4,683	2,884
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	71,191	64,543	33,329	31,214	6,559	4,018	2,541	89	49	40	1,816	856	960
Services	467,673	302,654	128,057	174,597	163,920	40,982	122,938	1,099	553	546	8,265	3,837	4,428
Government	74,301	62,660	44,250	18,410	11,562	8,449	3,113	79	50	29	1,266	935	331

Breakouts are based on ratios from the 1970 Census, applied to current labor force data.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

State of Louisiana

OCCUPATIONAL BREAKOUT OF EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUPS*

		WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			SPANISH AMERICAN		
		BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE
Total	1,608,000	1,206,579	808,953	397,626	397,883	229,590	168,293	3,538	2,444	1,094	30,713	20,229	10,484
Professional, Technical & Managerial	368,116	327,061	229,678	97,383	40,091	15,702	24,389	964	745	219	7,918	5,772	2,146
Sales	108,747	101,180	62,451	38,729	7,398	3,357	4,041	169	63	106	2,289	1,501	788
Clerical	250,459	222,298	59,442	162,856	27,851	11,658	16,193	310	106	204	6,016	1,867	4,149
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	233,042	196,736	191,002	5,734	35,959	34,037	1,922	347	341	6	4,518	4,340	178
Operatives & Other Blue Collar	250,973	170,994	147,642	23,352	79,271	63,224	16,047	708	579	129	4,544	3,309	1,235
Laborers, except Farm	97,581	44,646	41,095	3,551	52,696	50,248	2,448	239	217	22	1,467	1,406	61
Farm Laborers	51,564	30,387	28,928	1,459	21,080	19,274	1,806	97	89	8	424	405	19
Services, including Household	247,518	113,277	48,715	64,562	133,537	32,090	101,447	704	304	400	3,537	1,629	1,908

Breakouts are based on ratios from the 1970 Census, applied to present labor force data.

LABOR FORCE 1,832,426
 EMPLOYED 1,705,989
 UNEMPLOYED 126,437
 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 6.9

STATE OF LOUISIANA
 LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS BY SEX, RACE AND AGE GROUPS
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962

AGE GROUPS	WHITE MALE				WHITE FEMALE				NON-WHITE MALE				NON-WHITE FEMALE			
	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPL.	UNEMPL. RATE	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY.	UNEMPL.	UNEMPL. RATE	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPL.	UNEMPL. RATE	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPL.	UNEMPL. RATE
16-17	23,463	19,472	3,991	17.0	15,070	11,702	3,368	22.3	8,331	5,626	2,705	32.5	7,709	4,260	3,449	44.7
18-19	34,573	31,236	3,337	9.7	28,517	24,843	3,674	12.9	15,885	11,487	4,398	27.7	12,280	6,424	5,856	47.7
20-24	100,933	94,424	6,509	6.4	90,776	83,982	6,794	7.5	46,460	37,164	9,296	20.0	40,265	27,542	12,723	31.6
25-34	231,814	222,836	8,978	3.9	160,909	153,996	6,913	4.3	86,829	77,558	9,271	10.7	76,316	69,209	7,107	9.3
35-44	160,437	156,949	3,488	2.2	103,081	100,466	2,615	2.5	46,100	43,179	2,921	6.3	49,750	45,985	3,765	7.6
45-65	211,937	206,611	5,326	2.5	122,728	119,992	2,736	2.2	57,303	54,268	3,035	5.3	52,915	50,225	2,690	5.1
65+	22,070	21,471	599	2.7	13,296	13,032	264	2.0	8,527	8,072	455	5.3	4,152	3,978	174	4.2
TOTALS	785,227	752,999	32,228	4.1	534,377	508,013	26,364	4.9	269,435	237,354	32,081	11.9	243,387	207,623	35,764	14.7

Occupational Trends in the State 1970 & 1985

	1970	1985
Total Employment, 16 years old & over	1,199,820	1,569,140
Professional, Technical & Kindred	163,590	229,800
Engineers	13,620	19,160
Accountants	9,540	13,260
Life & Physical Scientists	4,650	6,500
Engineering & Science	12,580	21,530
Medical & Health Workers	24,150	45,010
Social Scientists	870	1,690
Teachers	61,060	60,220
Writers, Artists, & Entertainers	8,330	13,570
Other	28,790	48,860
Managers & Administrators, Exc. Farm	126,200	187,590
Clerical & Kindred	177,040	266,530
Bookkeepers	19,510	24,310
Office Machine Operators	6,590	8,120
Secretaries, Stenographers & Typists	48,120	76,720
Telephone Operators	6,710	7,330
Cashiers	16,130	22,730
Other	79,980	127,320
Sales Workers	70,840	94,870
Craftsmen & Kindred	167,010	231,120
Carpenters	22,770	27,860
Electricians	7,490	11,930
Machinists	3,690	5,640
Plumbers & Pipefitters	7,790	12,070
Painters & Paper Hangers	7,430	9,890
Mechanics, Repairmen & Installers	40,880	59,150
Other	76,960	104,580
Operative, Exc. Transportation	125,020	160,450
Welders & Flame Cutters	14,420	27,720
Assemblers	4,040	5,520
Garage & Gas Station Attendants	8,870	6,510
Mine Operators N.E.C.	15,280	16,630
Other	82,410	104,070
Transportation Equipment Operators	54,390	64,170
Delivery & Routemen	13,610	15,340
Truck Drivers	25,840	30,150
Other	14,940	18,680
Services Exc. Private Household	137,520	195,860
Cleaning Services	31,450	47,170
Food Services	42,490	53,890
Health Services	24,650	48,930
Personal Services	22,120	22,270
Protective Services	16,810	23,600
Private Household Services	51,720	26,810
Laborers, Exc. Farm	85,830	91,880
Farmers & Farm Workers	40,660	20,060

Average Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing
Industries in Louisiana in 1979* and 1980**

Month	Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
January	\$278.10	\$307.10	41.2	41.5	\$6.75	\$7.40
February	280.90	309.00	41.8	41.7	6.72	7.41
March	279.60	313.83	41.3	41.9	7.67	7.49
April	279.60	317.18	40.0	41.3	6.99	7.68
May	285.80	317.42	41.3	40.8	6.92	7.78
June	282.90	319.42	41.0	41.7	6.90	7.66
July	280.10	320.69	39.9	40.8	7.02	7.86
August	291.07	317.87	41.7	40.7	6.98	7.81
September	295.78	326.30	41.6	41.2	7.11	7.92
October	294.24	335.65	41.5	41.8	7.09	8.03
November	300.00	332.83	41.9	41.5	7.16	8.02
December	300.00	343.83	41.9	42.5	7.16	8.09
Average	287.34	321.76	41.3	41.5	7.04	7.76

*Revised as of March 1980

**Revised as of January 1981

Data based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Series as published monthly in the Louisiana Labor Market.

UNEMPLOYMENT

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Louisiana	112,000	115,000	6.7	6.7
Alexandria	5,425	5,975	8.0	8.8
Baton Rouge	13,525	15,825	6.5	7.2
Lafayette	3,425	2,950	4.7	3.8
Lake Charles	4,800	4,875	6.8	6.6
Monroe	4,050	4,400	7.6	8.2
New Orleans	28,200	27,500	6.0	5.8
Shreveport	9,225	10,400	6.1	6.8

Although the total number of unemployed in the state of Louisiana increased by 3,000 persons, the unemployment rate remained the same. This would indicate a larger number of people were employed during 1980. At 6.7 percent, Louisiana's unemployment rate is markedly below the national rate of 7.2 percent. Although all but two of the labor market areas, Lafayette and New Orleans, showed an increase in unemployment, and all but three had an increase in unemployment rate, only two, Alexandria and Monroe, had a rate higher than the national rate. The unemployment rate in the Baton Rouge area stood at the same level as the national rate, even though this area showed the largest gain in unemployment, 2,300 persons. The Shreveport area had the second largest gain 1,175 persons. The Lafayette area had a decrease of 475 in unemployment and remains the lowest unemployment rate of all the areas. The New Orleans area had a decrease of 700 unemployed, the largest of all the areas.

Taken from CPS revised averages.

ANTICIPATED TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONS

If more detailed information is needed on projected occupational outlook, the book Employment Projections Program may be ordered from this agency. It provides current and projected occupational and employment information for use in industrial staffing and by vocational education planners. An effort is made to anticipate future labor supply and demand so that manpower planners can effectively develop steps to avoid imbalances.

A book has been published for the state and each of the seven Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Characteristics of the Economically Disadvantaged

An individual is considered disadvantaged who is a member of a family (1) which receives cash welfare payments or (2) whose annual income in relation to family size and location does not exceed the most recent poverty levels determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget. Following is the latest table for determining poverty levels effective March 26, 1981.

<u>Family Size</u>	<u>Non-Farm</u>	<u>Farm</u>
1	\$4,310	\$3,680
2	5,690	4,850
3	7,070	6,020
4	8,450	7,190
5	9,830	8,360
6	11,210	9,530

For family units with more than six members, add \$1,380 for each additional member in a non-farm family and \$1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

It is estimated that there will be 453,131 disadvantaged people in the state during fiscal year 1981, of which 241,111 will be of minority groups and 212,020 white. Approximately 150,013 persons over 14 years will receive some type of welfare payments. There should be about 71,224 persons employed part-time for economic reasons such as seasonal employment or employers being unable to operate on a 40 hour week basis or family demands.

From October 1, 1980, through March 31, 1981, there were 72,649 economically disadvantaged applicants on active file at Employment Security offices throughout the state.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ACTIVE FILE APPLICANTS *
WHO ARE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED (72,649)

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>Percent of Applicants</u>
<u>Age</u>	
15 and under	.7
16 - 17	4.8
18 - 19	13.0
20 - 21	11.4
22 - 24	13.3
25 - 29	16.3
30 - 34	12.1
35 - 39	8.4
40 - 44	6.4
45 - 54	8.9
55 - 64	4.0
65 and over	.7
<u>Sex</u>	
Male	36.5
Female	63.5
<u>Highest School Grade Completed</u>	
0 - 7	11.9
8 - 11	44.9
12	35.2
Over 12	8.0
<u>Race/Ethnic Group</u>	
White (Not Hispanic)	29.3
Black (Not Hispanic)	68.0
Hispanic	1.3
American Indian & Alaskan Native	.2
Asian & Pacific Islanders	1.0
INA	.2
<u>Veterans</u>	6.1
<u>Handicapped</u>	4.4

Among active file job applicants in 1980, the number who are economically disadvantaged increased by 9 percent over the same period in the previous year. The age group of 18 through 34 accounts for 66.1 percent of all applicants. Although the total number of disadvantaged applicants increased, the ratios of groups by age, sex, and ethnic groups are almost unchanged.

It can be noted, however, that a smaller percentage of these disadvantaged had only seven years of school experience. A slightly higher percentage of these applicants had 8 to 11 years of school and even a few

more, 35.2 percent had completed twelve grades. Eight percent more had further schooling.

This is an encouraging trend, which has been evident in the last four years, though it would be advantageous to the applicants if it were stronger.

Since 1978 a slight but consistent decrease in the percentage of non-white applicants has been evident. However, there is yet a much larger percentage of black applicants (68.0) to white (29.3).

Still, 56.8 percent of these applicants had not finished high school.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ACTIVE FILE APPLICANTS
OTHER THAN THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED *180,422

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>Percent of Applicants</u>
<u>Age</u>	
15 and under	.3
16 - 17	2.0
18 - 19	10.1
20 - 21	12.2
22 - 24	17.2
25 - 29	20.0
30 - 34	12.4
35 - 39	7.4
40 - 44	5.3
45 - 54	7.6
55 - 64	4.3
65 and over	1.2
<u>Sex</u>	
Male	55.4
Female	44.6
<u>Highest School Grade Completed</u>	
0 - 7	4.6
8 - 11	28.5
12	47.9
Over 12	19.0
<u>Race/Ethnic Group</u>	
White (Not Hispanic)	56.9
Black (Not Hispanic)	41.4
Hispanic	1.0
American Indian & Alaskan Native	.1
Asian & Pacific Islanders	.5
INA	.1
Veterans	15.3
Handicapped	3.2

Among active file applicants in 1980 who were not classified as economically disadvantaged, 79.1 percent were between the ages of 18 and 34, with fewer in the ages over 35. There is a noticeable difference between the number of men and women in the two economic groupings. Among the disadvantaged, there were almost twice as many women as men. Among those not disadvantaged, there were about 10 percent more males than females. Among the total number of all applicants, the ratio of men to women was almost exactly 1 to 1. This would indicate that in many cases, in the present economic situation, women still fare rather badly.

Among those who were not disadvantaged, 66.9 percent had at least finished high school and 19 percent among these had further education. Only 4.6 percent had seven years or less schooling.

Among the non-disadvantaged the relationship between the number of white and non-white is quite different from the situation among the disadvantaged. Here whites predominate, but with a difference of only 13.4 percent. Among the disadvantaged 39.7 percent more applicants are non-white.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE ACTIVE FILE APPLICANTS

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>Percent of Applicants</u>
<u>Age</u>	
15 and under	.3
16 - 17	2.4
18 - 19	10.8
20 - 21	11.5
22 - 24	15.0
25 - 29	18.0
30 - 34	12.6
35 - 39	8.5
40 - 44	6.4
45 - 54	9.3
55 - 64	4.4
65 and over	.8
<u>Highest School Grade Completed</u>	
0 - 7	6.3
8 - 11	31.0
12	46.9
Over 12	15.8
<u>Race/Ethnic Group</u>	
White (Not Hispanic)	44.9
Black (Not Hispanic)	53.5
Hispanic	.9
American Indian & Alaskan Native	.1
Asian & Pacific Islanders	.5
INA	.1
<u>Veterans</u>	1.1
<u>Handicapped</u>	2.6
<u>Economically Disadvantaged</u>	36.5

Among women applicants, the distribution by age groups was similar to other groups, with 67.9 percent of the applicants between the ages of 18 and 34. Almost two thirds of these applicants (62.7) had finished high school, 15.8 percent having had further education. Slightly more than half of the women applicants were non-white. A little more than a third of the women applicants were classed as economically disadvantaged. Even so, this number amounts to nearly twice the number of economically disadvantaged men.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ACTIVE FILE APPLICANTS
WHO ARE MEMBERS OF MINORITY GROUPS* (128,766)

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>Percent of Applicants</u>
<u>Age</u>	
15 and under	.6
16 - 17	3.3
18 - 19	11.2
20 - 21	12.4
22 - 24	16.6
25 - 29	19.6
30 - 34	12.4
35 - 39	7.3
40 - 44	5.3
45 - 54	7.3
55 - 64	3.4
65 and over	.6
<u>Sex</u>	
Male	45.9
Female	54.1
<u>Highest School Grade Completed</u>	
0 - 7	8.2
8 - 11	38.4
12	40.0
Over 12	13.4
<u>Race/Ethnic Group</u>	
Black (Not Hispanic)	96.4
Hispanic	2.1
American Indian & Alaskan Native	.3
Asian & Pacific Islanders	1.2
INA	0
<u>Veterans</u>	9.0
<u>Handicapped</u>	2.9
<u>Economically Disadvantaged</u>	39.7

The age distribution of non-white applicants was about the same as the previous year, with 72.2 percent in the age group between 18 and 34. The ratio of males and females was the same as the previous year, almost 9 percent more applicants being women. The percentage of applicants who finished high school increased slightly in 1981 with a corresponding drop among those who did not. This is an encouraging trend, but it could be better. A slightly lower percentage of non-white applicants were disadvantaged in 1981.

A total of 53.4 percent of these applicants completed high school, indicating only a little less than half who did not finish.

CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS PLACED BY EMPLOYMENT OFFICES
IN LOUISIANA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1980 THROUGH MARCH 31, 1981*

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>Percent of Applicants</u>
<u>Age</u>	
15 and under	1.6
16 - 17	4.8
18 - 19	13.8
20 - 21	14.0
22 - 24	17.6
25 - 29	18.4
30 - 34	10.9
35 - 39	6.2
40 - 44	4.3
45 - 54	5.3
55 - 64	2.4
65 and over	.7
<u>Sex</u>	
Male	55.0
Female	45.0
<u>Highest School Grade Completed</u>	
0 - 7	4.2
8 - 11	35.3
12	45.8
Over 12	14.7
<u>Race/Ethnic Group</u>	
White (Not Hispanic)	46.6
Black (Not Hispanic)	51.6
Hispanic	.9
American Indian & Alaskan Native	.2
Asians and Pacific Islanders	.6
INA	.1
<u>Veterans</u>	15.1
<u>Handicapped</u>	3.6
<u>Economically Disadvantaged</u>	24.9

The total number of applicants placed in jobs as of March 31, 1981 was 12.3 percent more than at the same time last year. The disbursement by age groups was about the same, with 74.7 percent of the total number falling between ages 18 and 34. About 10 percent more men than women were placed. However, the gradual increase in the placing of women has continued for several years. The number of applicants having finished high school and more has also increased gradually.

Non-whites accounted for 53.4 percent of the applicants placed. About a quarter of the applicants placed were economically disadvantaged.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ACTIVE FILE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATIONS*

	Total	Under 22	45 and Over	Minority
Professional, Technical & Managerial	7,178	346	1,565	1,882
Clerical & Sales	20,289	4,339	2,452	8,099
Service Occupations	22,095	4,260	4,349	17,395
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	1,759	438	359	1,117
Processing Occupations	1,977	282	371	1,218
Machine Trades Occupations	3,948	576	554	1,506
Bench Work Occupations	2,852	336	433	1,549
Structural Work Occupations	13,798	2,695	1,769	5,503
Miscellaneous Occupations	12,445	2,596	1,527	6,781
X-Entry Totals*	<u>8,668</u>	<u>4,185</u>	<u>791</u>	<u>5,664</u>
TOTALS	95,009	20,053	14,170	50,714

X-Entry^{*} - Applicants not fully qualified but possessing abilities that may qualify them for trainee positions.

SOURCE* - ESARS Table No. 96 for period ending March 31, 1981

NON-AGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED
FILLED AND UNFILLED BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS*

(October 1, 1980 through March 31, 1981)

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL RECEIVED	OPENINGS FILLED	UNFILLED OPENINGS	
			TOTAL	30 DAYS OR MORE
TOTAL	51,097	38,671	6,390	4,102
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,985	1,274	358	228
Clerical & Sales	12,787	9,456	1,346	863
Services	10,909	8,085	1,264	789
Forestry, Fisheries & Related Occ.	1,134	911	185	95
Processing	1,875	1,505	267	194
Machine Trades	2,067	1,370	459	290
Bench Work	2,298	1,833	469	385
Structural Work	8,165	6,141	1,197	811
Miscellaneous Occupations	9,877	8,096	845	447

Of the total number of job openings received during the period from October, 1980 through March, 1981 those in Clerical and Sales work, Service Occupations, Structural work and Miscellaneous accounted for 81.7 percent, and these occupations made up 82.2 percent of positions filled. The fewest number of job openings were in Forestry, Fishing and related occupations and in Processing occupations. However, in each of these categories 80.3 percent of the job openings were filled. The Miscellaneous category had the highest percentage of jobs filled, 82 percent. Professional jobs were the hardest to fill, but the percentage of these jobs that were filled, 64.2 percent, was higher than the rate of 62.1 percent during the same period a year before. There was a notable increase in the percentage of Structural work jobs filled and a marked decrease in the percentage of Processing jobs filled as compared to last year. In all but three categories, Professional, Clerical and Sales, and Structural work, more jobs were left unfilled than last year.

* SOURCE: ESARS Table No. 96 for period ending March 31, 1981.

WELFARE PAYMENTS FOR LOUISIANA AS OF MARCH, 1981

<u>Programs</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Old Age Assistance	89,681	37.4
Aid to Needy Blind	1,739	.7
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	86,157	35.9
Disability Assistance	55,755	23.3
Other Categories	6,362	2.7
TOTAL	239,694	100.0

PROGRAM PAYMENTS BY AGE GROUP

<u>Age</u>	<u>No. Payments</u>	<u>Percent</u>
14 - 15	16,070	6.7
16 - 19	25,163	10.5
20 - 21	9,810	4.1
22 - 32	39,212	16.3
33 - 42	18,442	7.7
43 - 52	14,895	6.2
53 - 62	21,253	8.9
63 - 72	35,494	14.8
73 +	59,355	24.8

PROGRAMS BY RACE AND SEX

<u>Race and Sex</u>	<u>No. Payments</u>	<u>Percent</u>
White Male	23,078	9.6
White Female	55,257	23.1
Black Male	40,284	16.8
Black Female	111,055	46.3
Other Male	3,277	1.4
Other Female	6,743	2.8

SOURCE* - Assistance Programs printouts for March 1981.

BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF THE DISADVANTAGED

Nearly 57 percent of the economically disadvantaged applicants who applied for some form of assistance at local offices throughout the state had less than a high school education. This factor, along with the continued increase in the cost of living (12.4 percent in 1980), contributed heavily to the problems of the disadvantaged.

The higher costs of housing, food, and transportation eat away at the boost in income produced by the increased minimum wage, which was, effective January 1, 1981, \$3.35 per hour.

The Consumer Price Index increased by .9 percent from April to May, 1981, the largest single month increase for the year so far. This rate, annualized, would be smaller than the 1980 annual CPI increase. This could be a hopeful sign that inflationary increases are leveling off.

A large portion of the economically disadvantaged are females who head families. These women not only have educational handicaps but in addition must deal with problems relating to child care, transportation, and finding employment that will provide them with sufficient income for the basic necessities of life.

Louisiana has 56 established vocational-technical schools to train workers in skills needed to obtain employment. Most federally sponsored vocational and technical training programs now incorporate basic education courses along with the other skills being taught. The need to learn basic education often precedes the need for skill training among the economically disadvantaged.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Characteristics of the insured unemployed, as reported on the following pages, are for the persons filing claims for regular unemployment compensation for the week including the 19th of the middle month of the quarter.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

A RECAP OF 1980

A review of the claimants receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits in 1980 reveals that 58 percent of the claimants were white and 42 percent were nonwhite. The largest segment of the nonwhite insured unemployed were from Services and Miscellaneous industries and from Structural Work occupations.

Persons who formerly worked in Construction industries accounted for an average of 31 percent of the insured unemployed during 1980.

Thirty-seven percent of the annual average unemployed in Louisiana in 1980 were receiving regular unemployment insurance payments.

Nonwhite insured unemployed claimants predominated in the segments of Manufacturing, Services and Miscellaneous, and Public Administration industries.

Occupational categories from whence came most of the nonwhite claimants receiving regular unemployment compensation were Services and Agricultural, Forestry, and Fisheries.

There was a predominance of white claimants from Mining and from Finance, Insurance and Real Estate industries.

White claimants accounted for 73 percent of those from Professional, Technical and Managerial occupations and 72 percent of those who formerly worked in Clerical and Sales occupations.

INSURED UNEMPLOYED IN LOUISIANA BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION GROUP
ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR THE WEEKS INCLUDING THE 19TH OF FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST AND NOVEMBER 1980.

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>NONWHITE</u>
MINING (10-14)	695	565	130
CONSTRUCTION (15-17)	13,427	8,721	4,706
MANUFACTURING (20-29)	5,535	2,634	2,901
TRANS., COMM., ELEC., GAS & SANI. SERV. (40-49)	1,906	1,089	817
WHOLESALE TRADE (50-51)	832	506	326
RETAIL TRADE (52-59)	4,457	2,755	1,702
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (60-67)	790	582	208
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS (70-89 and 01-09)	10,290	5,428	4,862
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (91-97)	2,857	1,451	1,406
ALL OTHERS	2,044	1,048	996
TOTAL	42,833	24,779	18,054

<u>OCCUPATIONS</u>			
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL	4,060	2,974	1,086
CLERICAL AND SALES	7,600	5,467	2,133
SERVICES OCCUPATIONS	4,050	1,434	2,616
AGRICULTURE, FISHERY, FORESTRY AND RELATED	915	291	624
PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS	2,079	939	1,140
MACHINE TRADES	2,562	1,527	1,035
BENCHWORK OCCUPATIONS	1,829	839	990
STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS	13,958	8,590	5,368
MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	5,780	2,718	3,062
TOTAL	42,833	24,779	18,054

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

STATE OF LOUISIANA

FEBRUARY 1981

The number of persons receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits increased by more than 34 percent over the week of November 19, 1980, 36,012 to 48,441. The number of white claimants increased by 36 percent and the number of nonwhite claimants increased by 31 percent.

The number of females drawing regular U. I. is virtually the same as in November, but the number of males receiving benefits increased 58 percent from November to February.

In November, claimants under the age of twenty represented 3.6 percent of the total insured unemployed, in February this portion had dropped to 1.6 percent. Also, there were fewer claimants between the ages of 20 to 24, dropping from 21.6 percent of the total in November to 18.4 percent in February. The age groups 25 to 29 years and 30 to 34 years increased by three tenths of one percent and two tenths of one percent respectively. The largest increase occurred in the claimants aged 35 to 39 years from 8.8 percent of the total in November to 10.3 percent in February. All other age groups showed percentage increases with the exception of the 65 years of age and older segment which remained stable.

The number of claimants who formerly worked in construction again constitute the largest segment of insured unemployed with a percentage increase of 6.6.

The portion of insured unemployed from Structural Work occupations increased from 27.8 percent in November to 36.4 percent in February.

The number of longterm insured unemployed (over 20 weeks) dropped by 4.3 percent, nearly 500 fewer than in November, while the number of claimants out of work only 1 to 2 weeks increased by 3.5 percent.

February data show 10,919 more insured unemployed receiving benefits in excess of \$110.00 per week. The maximum weekly benefit amount, effective September 1980, is \$164.00.

QUARTERLY CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS REPORT

2/21/81

AREA Statewide

Table 1. Insured Unemployed by Age, Sex and Race

	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Non-White</u>		<u>INA</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Under 20 Years	753	359	152	176	61	4	1
20 - 24 Years	8,933	3,588	1,504	2,550	1,197	70	24
25 - 29 Years	9,598	3,585	1,476	3,009	1,433	57	38
30 - 34 Years	7,017	2,566	1,067	2,263	1,032	49	40
35 - 39 Years	4,998	1,892	966	1,473	615	37	15
40 - 44 Years	3,792	1,431	711	1,125	478	27	20
45 - 49 Years	3,446	1,333	654	1,019	413	21	6
50 - 54 Years	3,049	1,317	552	840	304	25	11
55 - 59 Years	2,848	1,296	545	756	226	23	2
60 - 64 Years	2,185	1,041	431	550	141	18	4
65 & Over Years	1,822	868	345	515	71	20	3
TOTALS	48,441	19,276	8,403	14,276	5,971	351	164

QUARTERLY CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS REPORT

2/21/81

AREA Statewide

Table 2. Insured Unemployed by Race/Ethnic Group and Sex

	<u>Total</u>
Totals	48,441
White	27,679
Male	19,276
Female	8,403
Non-White	20,247
Male	14,276
Female	5,971
INA	515
Male	351
Female	164

QUARTERLY CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS REPORT

2/21/81

AREA Statewide

Table 3. Insured Unemployed by Industry, Race and Sex

INDUSTRY	Total	White		Non-White		INA	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mining	1,055	768	81	184	13	8	1
Contract Construction	18,804	11,169	777	6,359	333	159	7
Manufacturing	8,088	1,866	1,831	2,336	1,908	67	80
Transportation Communication and Public Utilities	2,460	984	284	1,058	111	18	5
Wholesale Trade	840	315	223	247	46	6	3
Retail Trade	4,975	1,075	2,095	693	1,064	26	22
F.I.R.E.	711	117	420	65	102	3	4
Services & Misc.	8,344	2,138	2,071	2,399	1,681	31	24
Public Administration	2,469	634	484	745	584	10	12
Non-classified	695	210	137	190	129	23	6
TOTAL	48,441	19,276	8,403	14,276	5,971	351	164

Quarterly Claimant Characteristics Report
 Table 4 — Insured Unemployment By Occupation, Race and Sex

Area Statewide

2/21/81

	Total	WHITE		NON-WHITE		INA	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	3,636	1,741	1,042	421	405	17	10
Clerical and Sales Occupations	7,590	1,033	4,430	497	1,575	19	36
Service Occupations	3,644	576	822	752	1,460	12	22
Farming, Fishery, Forestry, and Related Occupations	1,985	542	51	1,234	131	26	1
Processing Occupations	1,803	381	407	490	493	15	17
Machine Trades Occupations	2,580	1,400	201	768	180	26	5
Bench Work Occupations	2,279	247	721	256	969	21	65
Structural Work Occupations	17,651	10,390	358	6,336	414	147	6
Miscellaneous Occupations	7,273	2,966	371	3,522	344	68	2
Total	48,441	19,276	8,403	14,276	5,971	351	164

QUARTERLY CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS REPORT

2/21/81

AREA Statewide

Table 5. Insured Unemployed by Industry Division and Duration of Unemployment

<u>Totals</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>01-02 Weeks</u>	<u>03-04 Weeks</u>	<u>05-09 Weeks</u>	<u>10-14 Weeks</u>	<u>15-19 Weeks</u>	<u>20 Weeks & Over</u>
Mining (10-14)	1,055	340	199	164	188	101	63
Cont. Const. (15-17)	18,804	6,268	2,696	3,902	3,189	1,636	1,113
Manufacturing (20-39)	8,088	3,031	1,107	1,615	1,012	673	650
Trans.-Com. Util. (40-49)	2,460	878	386	431	279	258	228
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	840	226	146	158	118	98	94
Retail Trade (52-59)	4,975	1,461	823	927	594	525	645
Fin.-Ins.-R. Estate (60-67)	711	175	101	107	116	103	109
Services & Misc. (70-89 and 01-09)	8,344	2,403	1,179	1,649	1,329	958	826
Public Admin. (91-97)	2,469	621	338	409	342	327	432
All Other	695	175	107	147	110	83	73
TOTALS	48,441	15,578	7,082	9,509	7,277	4,762	4,233

QUARTERLY CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS REPORT

2/21/81

AREA Statewide

Table 6. Insured Unemployed by Industry Division and Weekly Benefit Amount

	<u>Total</u>	<u>\$10.00</u> <u>per</u> <u>Week</u>	<u>\$11-29</u> <u>per</u> <u>Week</u>	<u>\$30-49</u> <u>per</u> <u>Week</u>	<u>\$50-69</u> <u>per</u> <u>Week</u>	<u>\$70-89</u> <u>per</u> <u>Week</u>	<u>\$90-109</u> <u>per</u> <u>Week</u>	<u>\$110 per</u> <u>Week &</u> <u>Over</u>
Building (10-14)	1,055	0	2	17	50	71	128	787
Cont. Const. (15-17)	18,804	0	62	450	931	1,349	1,614	14,398
Manufacturing (20-39)	8,088	2	60	710	1,548	1,437	965	3,366
Trans. Com. Util. (40-49)	2,460	4	10	68	158	202	280	1,738
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	840	0	3	42	84	130	139	442
Retail Trade (52-59)	4,975	4	74	682	1,270	991	583	1,371
Fin.-Ins.-R. Estate (60-67)	711	0	6	27	74	208	172	224
Services & Misc. (70-89 and 01-09)	8,344	2	99	747	1,465	1,673	1,231	3,127
Public Admin. (91-97)	2,469	3	10	121	399	507	407	1,022
All Other	695	3	9	52	97	141	86	307
TOTAL	48,441	18	335	2,916	6,076	6,709	5,605	26,782

INSURED UNEMPLOYED IN Statewide BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION GROUP
FOR THE WEEK INCLUDING THE 19TH OF Feb. 1981

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>NONWHITE</u>
MINING (10-14)	1,055	849	206
CONSTRUCTION (15-17)	18,804	11,946	6,858
MANUFACTURING (20-29)	8,088	3,697	4,391
TRANS.. COMM., ELEC., GAS & SANI. SERV. (40-49)	2,460	1,268	1,192
WHOLESALE TRADE (50-51)	840	538	302
RETAIL TRADE (52-59)	4,975	3,170	1,805
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (60-67)	711	537	174
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS (70-89 and 01-09)	8,344	4,209	4,135
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (91-97)	2,469	1,118	1,351
ALL OTHERS	695	347	348
TOTAL	48,441	27,679	20,762

<u>OCCUPATIONS</u>			
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL	3,636	2,783	853
CLERICAL AND SALES	7,590	5,463	2,127
SERVICES OCCUPATIONS	3,644	1,398	2,246
AGRICULTURE, FISHERY, FORESTRY AND RELATED	1,985	593	1,392
PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS	1,803	788	1,015
MACHINE TRADES	2,580	1,601	979
BENCHWORK OCCUPATIONS	2,279	968	1,311
STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS	17,651	10,748	6,903
MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	7,273	3,337	3,936
TOTAL	48,441	27,679	20,762

CETA BALANCE OF STATE
PRIME SPONSOR
SUPPLY INFORMATION

CETA BALANCE OF STATE PRIME
SPONSOR AREA IS THAT PART OF
THE STATE THAT REMAINS AFTER
THE PORTION ALLOCATED TO OTHER
PRIME SPONSORS HAS BEEN REMOVED.
CETA PRIME SPONSORS OTHER THAN
THE BALANCE OF STATE ARE LISTED
BELOW.

SHREVEPORT CITY

RAPIDES PARISH

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH

LAFAYETTE PARISH

CALCASIEU, JEFFERSON DAVIS,
AND CAMERON PARISHES

OUACHITA PARISH

ORLEANS PARISH

JEFFERSON PARISH

The number of individuals in the Balance of State that will need employment related assistance will number approximately 335,266 during fiscal year 1981. Those classified as economically disadvantaged will be approximately 214,944 of which 114,372 are of minority groups and 100,572 are white. Approximately 71,159 individuals will be receiving welfare payments. There will be approximately 33,786 individuals working part-time for economic reasons. There will be about 3,399 Vietnam-era veterans that will be unemployed and in need of some assistance.

Area: BALANCE OF STATE

1982 Projected Population by Age, Race, and Sex

<u>Age</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Non-White</u>		<u>Total</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	<u>Total</u>
0-4	53,544	50,967	32,989	32,271	104,511	65,260	169,771
5-9	54,838	52,292	29,456	28,953	107,130	58,409	165,539
10-14	72,417	70,376	32,103	31,295	142,793	63,398	206,191
15-19	87,207	73,610	36,527	35,971	160,817	72,498	233,315
20-24	73,385	62,986	32,003	32,264	136,371	64,267	200,638
25-29	54,060	46,529	24,879	24,499	100,589	49,378	149,967
30-34	45,776	49,557	13,497	16,169	95,333	29,666	124,999
35-39	46,891	51,877	11,552	14,094	98,768	25,646	124,414
40-44	43,062	44,104	10,048	12,659	87,166	22,707	109,873
45-49	37,508	40,175	9,240	11,983	77,683	21,223	98,906
50-54	38,243	39,798	9,006	12,243	78,041	21,249	99,290
55-59	34,763	37,675	8,165	11,039	72,438	19,204	91,642
60-64	31,279	34,442	8,086	9,987	65,721	18,073	83,794
65-69	26,389	31,432	7,644	10,134	57,821	17,778	75,599
70-74	19,662	26,172	6,488	8,363	45,834	14,851	60,685
75+	20,263	35,543	9,091	15,276	55,806	24,367	80,173
TOTAL	739,287	747,535	280,774	307,200	1,486,822	587,974	2,074,796

Employment and Training Administration Projections prepared by Berkeley Laboratories.

LABOR FORCE 713,583
 EMPLOYED 660,064
 UNEMPLOYED 53,519
 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 7.5

BALANCE OF STATE
 LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS BY SEX, RACE AND AGE GROUPS
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

AGE GROUPS	WHITE MALE				WHITE FEMALE				NON-WHITE MALE				NON-WHITE FEMALE			
	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UN-EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UN-EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UN-EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UN-EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
16-17	12,097	9,700	2,397	19.8	6,208	4,766	1,442	23.2	3,452	2,199	1,253	36.3	2,688	1,460	1,228	45.7
18-19	2,420	20,784	1,636	7.3	11,973	10,261	1,712	14.3	6,878	5,046	1,832	26.6	4,297	1,989	2,308	53.7
20-24	54,762	51,687	3,075	5.6	27,187	24,599	2,588	9.5	18,991	15,060	3,931	20.7	14,319	8,948	5,371	37.5
25-34	82,088	78,418	3,670	4.5	45,830	43,680	2,150	4.7	28,602	24,946	3,656	12.8	21,583	19,235	2,348	10.9
35-44	73,179	71,318	1,861	2.5	47,463	46,205	1,258	2.7	16,266	15,017	1,249	7.7	15,598	14,289	1,309	8.4
45-65	91,859	88,978	2,881	3.1	48,187	46,939	1,248	2.6	22,026	20,622	1,404	6.4	17,344	16,375	969	5.6
65 +	8,670	8,337	333	3.8	4,534	4,412	122	2.7	3,494	3,283	211	6.0	1,588	1,511	77	4.8
TOTAL	345,075	329,222	15,853	4.6	191,382	180,862	10,520	5.5	99,709	86,173	13,536	13.6	77,417	63,807	13,610	17.6